

# THE MUNCIE POST-DEMOCRAT

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THE MUNCIE POST-DEMOCRAT,

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## Jonas' Son-in-Law Gave The Old Ford Tractor At The Infirmary A Much Needed Rest Last Month

For the first time in quite a spell Commissioner Shoemaker's son-in-law, W. H. Linsey, gave the old Ford tractor at the county infirmary a much needed rest during the month of April. For some reason or other the dingy old contraption did not need any fixing up last month, for no claim was filed by Jonas's son-in-law for repairs, for the first time in several months.

Fixing the Ford tractor at the infirmary and filing monthly bills amounting to one hundred and fifty dollars or so, got to be quite a habit with Jonas's son-in-law. Linsey's little garage way out on Wheeling avenue is about seven miles from the county infirmary, and to get to it Billy Williams, the poor farm boss, had to pass all the garages in Muncie, but his unerring instinct seemed, some way, to lead him to a Wheeling avenue garage owned by Commissioner Shoemaker's son-in-law.

Of course it was entirely a coincidence. One would hate to think that the county commissioners would pay out \$811.60 in repair bills on a worn out Ford tractor just because the fellow who presented the bill happened to be a son-in-law of one of the commissioners, but there are so many suspicious people who are always drawing conclusions and making nasty deductions.

Now, all you have got to do is to ask Jonas about it himself. He will tell you, no doubt, that the Post-Democrat ought to be exterminated for mentioning things of that kind. Jonas is a great and good man, filled with righteousness and sour owl stuff, who doesn't know whether he is asleep or awake unless his boss, Billy Williams tells him.

Monday the commissioners allowed the usual bunch of claims for the county infirmary.

Besides his own salary, the superintendent's wife drew hers under the title of matron; an uncle, H. H. Fielder, pulled down \$89.40 for work of some nature, and the father of the boss of the commissioners, W. Henry Williams took \$80 for his share for supplies of some kind sold from his Selma store.

Billy has a brother who carries the mail out Selma way, two sisters were paid salaries this month for working in the office of the township assessor of Center township, Lee Baird, his brother-in-law, got his as superintendent of the county schools and Baird's father was paid his monthly salary as county treasury officer and there are still several townships to hear from.

Mr. Williams' son Henry became disgusted and quit the infirmary a short time ago and since his resignation a new name appears on the pay roll—that of Curtis Greenwalt, who received \$44 Monday, on a warrant issued by the commissioners. His name appears on the payroll as "assistant," and it is said that he was given young Henry's place.

And who is Curtis Greenwalt? Easily answered. He is the tenant on a farm owned by Billy Williams and is a brother of William Greenwalt, a member of the county council, whose wife drew \$240 of the county's money last winter for services of some kind at the poor farm. Incidentally, County Councilman Greenwalt made his home at the poor farm during the time his wife was there drawing

### THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY

On June 6 the township trustees of Delaware county will meet at the auditor's office for the purpose of electing a county superintendent of schools for the ensuing four years.

The present incumbent, Lee Baird, who was elected a month ago to fill out the unexpired term of Ernest J. Black, and who has only a month more to serve, will be a candidate for reelection, it is said.

Baird is a brother-in-law of Billy Williams, republican county chairman, and it was only by using old time, log rolling, political tactics, that the party boss was able to secure enough votes to get his brother-in-law the job.

Indications are that another fight will be staged when Baird comes up for reelection on June 6th. The republicans of Delaware county are getting tired of the coarse work of Billy Williams and his machine. They regard it as indecent that the chairman of the party organization should devote all his time to getting political plums for members of his own family.

Republicans declare that it is about time for a first class rebellion. They feel that the Williams family has been sufficiently taken care of out of the public funds of the county and are insisting that there are other republicans capable of holding some of the appointive jobs which Billy seems to be trying to keep in the family.

Many are objecting to the selection of Baird as the head of the county schools because of utterance alleged to have been made by him during the war. It is freely charged by responsible citizens that after the sinking of the Lusitania, Baird made the public declaration, repeatedly, that Americans had no business on the Lusitania after Germany had served notice that ocean travel was dangerous; that Germany had a perfect right to blow up the Lusitania and that she ought to have been blown up.

Of course if Baird really made this statement, he is not qualified to hold any kind of a public position. In fact the man who would give expression to a sentiment of that kind is not fit to live in an American community.

Inasmuch as the charge is freely made that Baird gave frequent expression to unpatriotic views, the township trustees should make a thorough investigation of the matter.

If he was guilty of making such statements he should be promptly turned down. If he has been unjustly charged he should have an opportunity to face his accusers and prove his innocence.

## Getting What You Vote For

The spring installment of city and county taxes is now safely reposing in the county strong box. The collection amounted to something like one million dollars. Next fall the process of separation will be repeated.

Every individual who was called upon to pay taxes this year found his or her assessment about fifty or sixty percent over last year's assessment.

Naturally there has been considerable kicking. Some of the kickers placed the blame where it belonged. Others tried to find some way to lay the crime onto the democratic party.

As a matter of fact, the big increase was wholly due to the great scientific taxation law placed on the statute books by ex-Governor James P. Goodrich and a republican legislature.

Goodrich was elected on a platform of "efficiency and economy." The efficient and economical reign of James the First, and thank God the last, has placed a burden on the tax payers of Delaware county which they will not forget for many a day to come.

If that is efficiency and economy, they want no more of it. Efficiency and economy that compels the farmer to sell the last hog on the place to raise money to pay the increased taxes caused by the Goodrich tax law is not the kind that is popular in these parts.

It would not be quite so bad if people were at work and if farm products commanded a price anything like normal, but the trouble is that under the Harding reign of normalcy, factories are down, the wage earner is broke and farmers are getting six cents for their hogs and forty cents a bushel for corn.

There are some who are cruel enough to say, "Well, that's what you voted for, so take your medicine."

The Post-Democrat does not find itself in that sort of a vindictive mood. It is sincerely sorry for the people of Indiana and the nation at large who find themselves in such dire extremity.

They were victimized by a cold blooded, calculating political machine and led to believe that the millenium would follow shortly after the inauguration of President Harding.

Now, in "the cold gray dawn of the morning after," they find themselves groaning with the proverbial headache and with their hearts burdened with remorse.

In vain do they recall the past eight years, when, under the administration of Woodrow Wilson wages were high, with everybody at work and with farm products bringing the highest price in the history of the nation.

The Post-Democrat sincerely hopes that the people will take the lesson to heart. The jolt they have received in the solar plexus would jar a stone cutter's diaphragm. They do not care particularly for a repetition of the blow.

When David Harum declared that "the feller that gets bit twice by the same dog hain't good for nothin' else," he spoke a mouthful. If the people do not take the earliest opportunity to restore state normalcy to the hands of the party that stands for the interests of the people, they deserve nothing better than the thing they are getting now.

All in favor of putting a sudden end to Harding's normalcy, please stand up. That will do. Unanimous!

## EVANGELINE LAND ADDS SUMMER SCHOOL TO VACATION PROGRAM



Miles of Apple Blossoms near Wolfville, N.S.

Nova Scotians have prepared another attraction for Evangeline Land, already so popular as a vacation center. This is for students. Historic Acadia College in Wolfville is to keep its doors open during summer months and offer a curriculum of such latitude that it is bound to appeal to students who desire to combine study and outing, particularly music and art. Acadia College was founded by the Baptists in 1838. Its educational ideals and methods are largely American and it has affiliations in the United States. The institution has grown in wealth and numbers and has grouped about it large schools for boys and girls. No more delightful setting for a seat of learning could be chosen than Wolfville, a singularly pretty town in the pleasant orchard country near Grand Pre, made classic by Longfellow's "Evangeline." Each succeeding summer brings greater numbers of artists, writers and summer tourists to this valley so rich in historical romance. A tour of picture exhibitions of eastern cities will reveal many charming canvases inspired by the quiet beauty of Nova Scotia; far-flung vistas of apple orchards veiled in pink and white blossoms or bending under the weight of ripened fruit; quaint fishing villages and quainter inhabitants; clumsy two-wheeled water carts drawn by dignified oxen; wide stretches of red mud flats on which sailing boats ride high and dry at low tide; and fleets of fishing boats floating on silver seas, their sails dipping like great gulls.

This is a land beloved of sportsmen for just a step back from the cultivated valleys lie almost unexploited fishing and hunting grounds. Kedgemakookee Club is a name to conjure with among the initiated. Many a proud antlered moose has won immortality by falling at the hand of an American who displays the head upon his office wall. Cabin settlements and country hotels provide pleasant, reasonably priced accommodation for hundreds who annually seek the healthful pleasures of this far eastern province. Acadia College's new program opens a way for students who wish to pursue their studies during vacation months and yet have the benefit of a change of scene.

## SHOULD INDIANA CITIES SCRAP CHARTERS?

Example of Cities in Other States Not Applicable Here—Breakdown of Governments  
(By Augustus Lynch Mason)

Friends of good government have a new responsibility, under the low giving Indiana cities the right to adopt the commission or city manager plan. Such a change ought not to be made without critical study of the subject. The forms of city government are legal and therefore technical, the material for study widely dispersed and difficult to obtain. The object of these articles is to contribute such information as the writer is able to give, and particularly to examine the principal arguments of those who advocate the change.

### Example of Other Cities

In 1900 the city of Galveston, swept by flood, found that her government was incapable of handling the great work of reconstruction and of flood prevention. Hence arose the Galveston plan of government by five commissioners, of whom the first were appointed by the Governor. A considerable number of other cities adopted the Galveston plan and found it an improvement over their previous form of government.

In 1913, after a great flood, Dayton had a breakdown of government in the presence of the reconstruction problem. A new form of charter, known as the city manager plan, was adopted. Commissioners were chosen as in the Galveston plan, but were relieved of executive duties. They elected a city manager to perform these duties. Cities followed the example of Dayton and found that city manager government was better than that which had preceded it.

The foregoing facts are supposed to constitute a valid argument for the change of Indiana cities from their present charters to commission or city manager government. However, it is well to remember that in 1913 Indianapolis had a great flood. Yet our city government was found to be entirely adequate, with its ordinary personnel, to execute a vast work of flood prevention, without delay or embarrassment. Why was it that the government of Galveston and Dayton broke down, while that of Indianapolis was found adequate?

The answer is that Indiana city government since 1905 and Indianapolis government since 1891 have been of an altogether superior type to that existing in Galveston and Dayton previous to their floods. Before we scrap Indiana city government we ought to realize that our charter situation is utterly different from that of those cities in other states cited as examples to be followed. Unless we know what type of charter preceded commission and city manager government in cities which have adopted them, their example should have no weight with us. Advocates of the change overlook this vital point and allow us to think that all city government prior to commission and manager was substantially the same described as "government by checks and balances," and, therefore, that Indiana city government has the same weaknesses and defects as the old charters of Galveston and Dayton.

### Types of City Government

1. The oldest and most prevalent type of American city charter vested the whole power, both legislative and administrative, in a numerous council, over which the mayor presided. The mayor had no other duties except to hold police court. This system has been called "government by council committees." It prevailed in Indiana and in Indianapolis prior to the present form of city government. The evils of "committee" government became intolerable with the growth of American cities. The vesting of executive authority in a number of persons having equal power resulted in feebleness amounting almost to paralysis. The exercise by the same body of both the legislative power of taxation and the administrative power of expenditure was everywhere marked by waste and extravagance or worse. Public opinion was not brought to bear effectively. Responsibility for wrongdoing was hard to locate, and much important business was transacted without public knowledge.

2. As a result, about the middle of last century, a plan was adopted under which nearly all administrative power was taken from the council, in many cities, and vested in a large number of elected officials. The plan was almost exactly like that of the state government of Indiana today, with a legislature. A Governor having limited jurisdiction and a large number of elective state officials, charged with administrative duties. This kind of city government spread very widely and through many states although not in Indiana. It was this type of government which Galveston and Dayton had at the time of the floods, as well as nearly every city which has adopted commission or city manager government. It was if anything, worse than "council committee government." The different administrative officers utterly failed to co-ordinate. Unity, so essential to administrative efficiency, was entirely wanting. The wonder is that such a bad form so long continued to be widely used.

The ignorance of some charter reformers was shown when city managers from other states came to Indianapolis to advocate their plan and supposed that we were still suffering from this archaic form of misgovernment.

### The Federal Plan

3. The third plan of city government is known as the federal plan because it is copied from the government of the United States. Legislative power alone is placed in the council and executive power is concentrated in the hands of an elected mayor, who appoints and discharges his subordinates and is responsible for their performance of duty. This was first tried in Brooklyn about 1889, next in Indianapolis and other Indiana cities, and later by nearly all large cities adopting new charters, and in 1905 by all Indiana cities.

Let us not be deceived or misled by the long lists of cities which have adopted commission or manager government, into thinking that these cities had previously had the federal system, like Indiana cities, and having found it wanting, discarded it. Such

(Continued on Page 2)

### THE CITY MANAGER JOKE.

Those who were responsible for the bringing on of a city manager election are making elaborate preparations for the campaign. On the other hand, those opposing the manager plan have not yet perfected an organization, but plans are under way, it is said, to put up a stiff fight against the proposed change in the form of our city government.

The Post-Democrat opposes the city manager plan as contemplated by the Knapp act, because of the fact that it is an extremely undemocratic measure. It provides for the election of an autocratic body of city commissioners, responsible to no one but God Almighty, who are delegated with the power to hire a city manager whom they may fire at a minute's notice.

If the Knapp act provided for any sort of a check against the actions of the city manager, or for the recall of all commissioners, or for civil service requirements for applicants for city jobs, it might be worth trying, but it is not safeguarded by any of the restrictions found in the laws of other states providing for commission-manager plan of government.

The good brothers and sisters who have waded blindly into the campaign in behalf of the manager plan have certainly not read the law. Somebody told them that it would "take things out of politics," and bless their innocent hearts they swallowed the dope and are passing the silly propaganda down the line.

The men who are most deeply in politics in the United States are individuals who never held a political job and wouldn't touch one with a pair of tongs. Big men of finance buy their legislation. They control senators, cabinet members, and supreme court judges. They pay the bills and pull the strings and the politicians do the rest.

Just at this time it pleases these high and mighty lords of the universe, acting through their favorite channel, the United States Chamber of Commerce, to put on an intensive campaign all over the nation for the creation of a universal city manager plan.

In Muncie the big interests, as represented by the commercial club, or, as it now chooses to be known, the "chamber of commerce," are all out for the manager plan.

Naturally these big interests hope to put the plan over and then elect a set of commissioners who will take orders from the chamber of commerce.

Notwithstanding the effect that the Muncie Star devotes much valuable space each day burning incense at the shrine of the chamber of commerce and its subsidiary organizations, the people of Muncie have a way of shying away and putting their hands on their pockets when the commercial club steps out in behalf of any project. The people are against the manager plan because the commercial club is for it.







**CLAIMS TO BE 150, OLDEST MAN IN WORLD**  
 London—In the suburb of Topham of Constantinople there lives what must be the oldest man in the world. If there is any truth in the claims of those who know his history, this is Torah, a Kurd, who is reputed to have been born 150 years ago. Far back, almost beyond living memory, Torah as an old man used to be a hamal, or porter, but retired from hard work 70 or 80 years ago, and has been supported ever since by public bounty. The Turkish Senate has voted him a special allowance.

**SHORTS AND MIDLINGS**  
 Borax will keep the garbage can free from flies. Use one tablespoonful to each peck of garbage.

Children between the ages of 2 and 12 years are likely to suffer injury to health and strength if fed without milk.

The pig's stomach is so small that it will not digest enough forage to allow it to grow as fast as the owner would like. Therefore the wise hog owner feeds grain to the pigs when grazing on pasture no matter how fine the pasture may be.

Spring bulbs may be divided after the leaves die down. The leaves should not be removed, however, before they wither, as they supply the bulbs with vitality for next season's blossoming. To rob them of this means that the next season's blooming qualities will be lessened.

Such ornaments as bridal-wreath, lilac, syringa, Deutzia, golden bell, and Japanese quince should not be pruned in the spring until after blossoming time. If pruned before they bloom, many flower buds will be cut off. Cut out the oldest shoots and retain the long willowy growth.

If it is necessary to freshen lettuce, let it stand one-half hour in a bowl of ice water to which has been added one tablespoonful of vinegar. After lettuce is washed and dried it may be kept for a day or two, if necessary, by placing it in a tightly covered can, with no moisture added, and keeping it in the refrigerator or in an extremely cold place.

**OHIO'S MOST DEADLY ANIMAL**  
 Among the 180 different kinds of bacteria and other organisms taken from the bodies of house flies by different investigators are: Infantile diarrhea, typhoid fever, anthrax, food poisoning, amoebic dysentery, abscesses, leprosy, tape worms, hook worms, bubonic plague, conjunctivitis, summer complaint, tuberculosis, gonorrhea, green pus, enteritis, trachoma, erysipelas, gas gangrene, stomach worms, pin worms, ophthalmia.

**RAN SERVICE FROM PEW**  
 Buffalo, N. Y.—Women worker in the Church of the Messiah are conducting the services on Sundays from the pew. Experiment was undertaken by the pastor with the object of relieving the women's viewpoint on religious service. He said the women gave him many valuable suggestions.

Allentown, Pa.—Chopping down a large walnut tree on a farm near Cherryhill, Albert Zimmerman found 135 pounds of wild honey.

## KIWANIS CLUB TO MEET IN CLEVELAND, JUNE 20-24

Cleveland, O., May 5—The International Kiwanis Club may go on record at its annual convention here June 20-24 endorsing the three big movements designed to bring relief to famine-stricken China and countries of the Near East and Europe.

The executive committee of the organization has just sent out bulletins to the 500 Kiwanis Clubs in Canada and the United States, recommending that the individual clubs, located in as many cities, give favorable consideration to the China Famine Fund, European Relief and the Near East Relief. It is likely that the international convention here may make plans for the active support of these three movements. Fully 8,000 delegates and visitors, coming from practically every city of the North American continent will attend the Cleveland convention.

"These three organizations are recognized relief agencies, ministering to the stricken peoples of the world, and they have appealed to International Kiwanis Club for endorsement of their movements," said O. Samuel Cummings, international secretary, in a statement just issued. "A proper investigation shows that these organizations are conducting relief work in such an efficient manner as to merit the unqualified support of Kiwanians and Kiwanis Clubs."

Arrangements have been almost completed for the big Kiwanian gathering in the Fifth City the latter part of June. A round of entertainment for delegates, who will come from Gulf to Lakes and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as well as from Canada, is being planned. John E. Christian, chairman of the convention entertainment committee, says there will be unlimited amusement and recreation to occupy every minute of the week which is not taken up by business sessions of the convention.

**KING'S CLOCKS KEPT FAST**  
 Sandringham, Eng.—All the clocks at the country home of King George are kept thirty minutes fast. The reason is unknown. It is surmised it had something to do with daylight saving when King Edward was alive.

**ONE HANGMAN EXECUTES 2,260**  
 Budapest—George Alexander, one of the four official hangmen told newspaper men that he alone had put to death 2,260 persons who had been sentenced to death for high treason.

## WANTED

**MANAGER for Meat, Grocery and Bakery Departments of a large retail market to be opened in this city. Parties qualifying for this position must be residents of this city, financially responsible and furnish satisfactory references. For further particulars and application blank, write**

**BAKER, BRADICK, KELLY & COMPANY, 1110 CHEMICAL BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.**

## MOTOR CAR RUNS WITHOUT NOISE



An unusual demonstration was given in London recently by the inventor of an automobile which runs without sound and with remarkable smoothness, and without the use of gears. It is controlled entirely above the steering wheel. The photograph shows the driver pointing to the controlling lever of the car.

## PROPER DRIVING DURING SUMMER

Many People Killed and Injured Each Year Because Drivers Forget Rules.

## CROSSINGS ARE DANGEROUS

Look Out for Everyone Else and You Will Be Looking Out for Yourself—Learn to Control Car That Is Skidding.

Regardless of instructions and suggestions regarding safe driving every year sees its toll in dead and injured because drivers forget rules or through ignorance or just plain inability. The rules of the road are simple enough to follow, but some drivers insist upon making their own rules and avoiding those made for the safety of all the users of the road. One of the common causes of accidents is due to neglect to follow the rule relating to crossings. All crossings ought to be considered potential danger points. If you cannot see or if you do not get a horn signal from a car likely to cross your path, don't take it for granted no car is there. Look out for every one else and you will be looking out for yourself.

### Skidding Is Dangerous.

On a wet road skidding is the most dangerous thing likely to happen, but skidding becomes dangerous only if the car is traveling at speed. A slow car can easily be stopped; or even if it does not stop when the brakes are applied, at least the impact does little if any harm. Without tire chains, brakes equally adjusted or other assurance that the car will stay straight on a wet road, don't take the chance. Regardless of safety devices drive slowly, apply the brakes intermittently, not harshly. If you know the car is a chronic "skidder" reduce the magnitude as much as possible by shifting into second. If there isn't time to shift into second or if you lose your head you are at fault. Learn to control a car that is skidding. The rule is, steer with the skid, so as to attempt to straighten out the car. The average driver forgets about everything and presses as hard as he can on the clutch and brake pedals. Use the brakes alone and look ahead with a view to keeping the car from striking an object.

### Impaired Vision.

The writer has seen many number of cars on the road in rainy weather and no protection whatever afforded the driver against accidents due to impaired vision. Rain on the windshield is no excuse. The shield should be kept clear. The fact that the side curtains are up and you cannot see well to the rear or to either side doesn't bring a life back. Slow down in the rain and if you cannot see on all sides wait until the rain is over or drive with extreme caution.

In going down steep grades use the engine as a brake by shifting into second or first speed. Shut off the ignition if you wish to get still better results; you can switch it on again when you get near the bottom of the grade. This saves the brakes and makes it easy to control the car on the hill. Drive slowly up grades. Don't try to make every hill in high as fast as the car can travel. Remember there are other users of the road.

At night think of the brightness of the head lamps. Do not confuse an oncoming driver with bright lights. Pass him with dimmers on. Keep as far to the right as you can and drive slowly so as to avoid frightening the other driver. Your statement that he shouldn't get frightened because you weren't too close to him doesn't repair bones or save lives.

## FLOOR BOARD QUITE USEFUL

Makes Handy Support for Jack When Car Must Be Lifted in Emergency on Soft Soil.

In an emergency when the car has to be jacked up on soft ground and no support for the tool is handy take out the floor board or toe board and use this. It will be found to serve the purpose admirably.

## TOP OF AUTOMOBILE OFTEN IS NEGLECTED

Detracts From Its Appearance and Real Value.

With Little Consideration and Care Covering Can Be Made to Last as Long as Body—Never Fold Up While It Is Wet.

When the top of your car is neglected it becomes shabby in a very short time, detracting from its appearance and value should you wish to trade it in for a new car. This is absolute carelessness, because with a little consideration and care the top can be made to stand up as long as the body or the running gear.

Never fold the top when it is wet, for there is always the possibility of mold or mildew attacking it, and this results in rapid deterioration. When the car is laid up for any length of time, the top should always be left up, to preserve its shape. Use the slip cover whenever the top is folded. Everyone knows that the vacuum cre-



There may be a fine car under that shabby automobile top, but the outsider isn't likely to get that impression.

ated at the rear of the car when it is in motion fills the uncovered top with dust and dirt. Mohair tops should be cleaned by brushing thoroughly with a whisk-broom and eradicating the spots with a sponge, warm water, and castile soap. A chamomile wrung dry will finish the job by taking up the excess moisture.—R. L. Prindle in Popular Science Monthly.

## CONSTANT SPEED OF EXPERT

Experienced Driver Does Not Make Sudden Spurts, but Maintains Uniform Speed.

If you follow the car driven by an expert you will notice that he maintains a constant speed, that he does not loaf along and then suddenly jump to forty miles an hour. You use more gasoline when you accelerate. Select a safe driving speed, making only gradual speed changes when it is necessary.

## AUTOMOBILE NEWS

Proper steps must be taken to prevent steel rims from rusting.

If the sliding member of the clutch is rusty it will give the effect of a grabbing member.

A generator commutator in good condition shows a smooth, glossy surface of dark purple hue.

A dust cover made of unbleached muslin large enough to cover the car with the top up, is a good investment.

Don't try to economize by purchasing the "just as good" oil. Buy the right, best grade and change the supply about every 500 miles.

Cuts in casings, if allowed to go without proper attention, soon form what are known as blisters, which usually cause blowouts in a tire.

It is very important that regular inspections should be made of the leather coverings or "boots," which protect the universals and other parts.

When, in the course of operation, valve springs become weak, they should be stretched or else have a washer placed under them.



## Travel & Transport Topics

Conducted by Goodrich

In no uncertain terms President Harding expressed his opinion of the automobile, motor transport and good roads in his first message to congress. He said: "The motor car has become an indispensable instrument in our political, social and industrial life. . . . I know of nothing more shocking than the millions of public funds wasted in improved highways—wasted because there is no policy of maintenance. Highways must be patrolled and constantly repaired."

New York State has more motor vehicles than South Dakota has inhabitants. The figures are: New York, 658,155 motor vehicles and South Dakota, 653,047 persons. New York leads all the states in ownership of autos and trucks while South Dakota has more cars in proportion to population than any other state. She has one car for every 5.2 persons.



In Japan you must be a man of means to own an auto! No gentleman, though it may be sporty to drive his own car, ever goes without a chauffeur. The Japanese invariably have two men, one to drive and another to perform that heavy chore, opening and closing doors, also asking directions and running ahead to measure the street to determine whether it is wide enough.

Spotlight, please! For the motor car. A few of the many reasons follows: Nearly 500,000 passengers arrive in New York by automobile daily; without autos city rents would quickly double; without autos thousands of suburban houses would be abandoned; highway transport reduces the cost and increases the pleasure of living; the automobile industry pays the railroads freight charges of \$100,000,000 annually.

Privately conducted tours are no longer restricted to steamships and foreign countries. A New Jersey organization will conduct two American coast-to-coast tours this season, using regular touring cars. Each will carry four persons in addition to the driver. The promoters say that many more points of interest can be seen and explored that would be passed by on a similar trip by railroad.

Secretary of the Interior Fall says the government is doing everything possible to encourage private motor travel. Free camp grounds in each of the national parks are provided. In them are proper sanitary facilities; garbage is collected and disposed of each day; pure water is piped wherever nearby streams are polluted; fire wood is provided for cooking purposes and small evening camp fires.

Of all possible abuses to solid motor truck tires, overloading is the most disastrous. The first time a properly vulcanized piece of rubber is compressed beyond its power of resistance it will break down. It is evident, therefore, that solid tires are not only destroyed by continual overloading, but by overloading them once. The tires should be sufficiently large to take care of the greatest load the truck will be subjected to.



Who does not want to be the proud owner of an automobile? Those who haven't one year for a car of their own, and the majority of those who already have a car hanker after a new and better one. It's human nature and we are all victims of it. After all, what is more exhilarating than jumping into a new he-man automobile, pressing the starter and gliding away into the country?

Our weekly DON'T—Don't allow your piston rings to become inefficient. Losses through leaking piston rings commence with the suction stroke when there is a vacuum of as much as ten pounds per square inch, slightly decreasing and debasing the incoming charge. On the compression stroke the leakage increases, under a pressure of as much as 60 or 70 pounds. On the power stroke the pressure is quadrupled and here occurs the greatest losses through leakage.

### WHY GRUMBLE?

New York—In Poland alone there are five miles of box cars filled with refugees, the majority of whom have not enough clothing to cover their bodies, according to an appeal sent out by the European Relief Council. "In many places the newly born babies are being wrapped in newspapers," it says.

**FIRST CLOSER SUNDAY**  
 Beaver, Pa.—One phase of the Sunday blue laws has been put in force here at the instigation of the citizens themselves. For the first time in many years all stores were voluntarily closed. Only the four drug stores remained open, but they sold nothing but medicine.

## DAIRY BARN IS MOST IMPORTANT

Modern Buildings and Equipment Necessary on Farm.

HAS BEST OF NEW FEATURES

Design Shown Here Is Excellent Type of Dairy Barn Embodying Most Important Improvements of Barn-Building Craft.

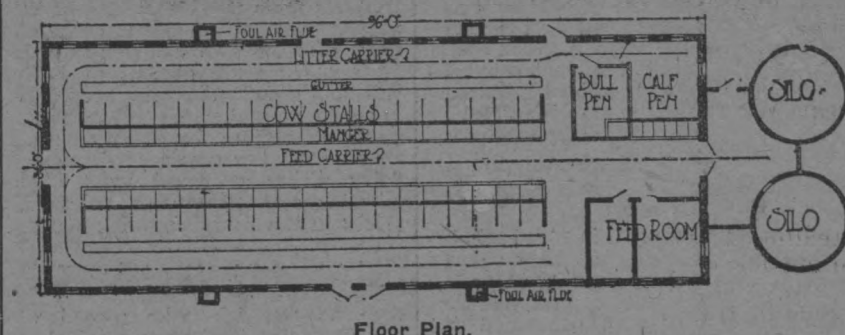
By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 187 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The successful farm is one that has the most modern types of buildings and the latest labor-saving equipment. In view of the alarming tendency of the youth to leave the farm as soon as he feels his "oats," progressive farmers are trying to make the farm as attractive and as efficient as possible. In short they are endeavoring to give the hired man time for recreation and amusement. The days of drudgery are passing. And modern buildings with equipment that makes the work a pleasure are the principal factor.

In the farm building scheme there is no building more important than the dairy barn. It is the source of revenue day in and day out. Crops may be poor, and unless the farmer has his dairy herd to fall back on, he will be out of luck. But with a good healthy herd of milk producers, he is sure of an income regardless of weather or crop conditions. For that reason he should give the dairy barn in which he houses his cows a great deal of attention and study. Many elements have to be considered.

An excellent type of dairy barn embodying most of the important features of barn building craft is



Floor Plan.

shown in the accompanying illustration. It has been designed to hold a large herd and house them under ideal conditions. Rising from a substantial foundation of concrete, its first story is concrete block up to the wall plate supporting the hay mow. Above this it is frame construction supported by stout trusses and covered by a heavy waterproof gambrel-shaped shingle roof. This barn has a large stall floor and abundant storage space above.

One of the important features of a dairy barn of this size is ventilation. This is amply provided for in this barn by means of foul air flues and windows which let in germ-killing sunshine, the greatest disinfectant known to science. The foul air, which is warmer than the fresh, rises through these flues and is carried off while fresh air takes its place. The ventilators on the roof provide a source of fresh air.

The barn which is 30 by 90 feet has been arranged so as to have two rows of cow stalls facing in toward a central feed alley. The floor is concrete and so laid as to provide gutters and manger troughs. These stalls are of the latest design and equipped with stanchions that are easy for the cow and yet restrict her to certain limits. Modern mangers of steel or concrete with partitions prevent greedy members of the herd from taking more than their share. It also permits the farmer to lay out definite rations in individual cases.

At the end of the barn are the special pens for the bull, calves, and a feed room. Two silos have been built outside. In keeping with the idea of making this barn as efficient as possible and also a pleasant workshop for the men, a carrier track has been installed over all the aisles. In the center aisle feed carriers can be run directly from the feed room or silos and stopped in front of each stall. Similarly litter carriers installed on a track which runs in back of each row of stalls enable the hired man to carry away the litter without breaking his back over a wheelbarrow.

Another important feature of modern barn equipment is the drinking cup placed in front of each stall. Here the cow can drink at will. As we all know plenty of good clean water is needed to produce milk. The more a cow drinks the better the chances are for increased production. Moreover it eliminates the driving of the herd twice a day to the water trough. In the cold winter days this trough is often covered with a thick layer of ice and the water is too cold for the cow to drink.

Good buildings and modern equipment work two ways. They make for contented cows, which means increased milk production. And this is important in these days of acute shortage in farm help, they are largely responsible for satisfied help, because they eliminate many of the old tasks that were absolutely unnecessary, make all of the work easier, and enable the men to finish their tasks in time to spend an hour or two fishing or swimming. In the warm sultry days this hour of rest and recreation is worth a whole lot.

Only when farmers throughout the country adopt this line of progress and build comfortable, clean, and efficient buildings will they find relief from the present conditions which threaten to tie up the country's food supply. In building dairy barns of the type shown here and installing modern equipment and using machinery the farmer is not only benefiting his hired help but he is insuring prosperity for himself in greater production.

## TELL OF PREHISTORIC RACE

Interesting Aztec Relics Displayed in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Temporarily displayed in the west corridor of the American Museum of Natural History, on the first floor, can be seen some interesting relics of a lost race—the prehistoric community who built and lived in the great community dwelling, now in ruins, near Aztec, New Mexico, which Earl H. Morris has for the last three years been exploring and restoring for the American museum. Mr. Morris has gathered a great deal of material which will in time be placed on permanent exhibition. But the six shelves in the

corridor give an idea of the nature of the objects which have been found and of the customs to which they testify.

Here, outlasting their wearers by centuries, are sandals woven of yucca leaf, yucca fiber and cotton, and here the very pattern boards over which the sandals were made. Here, practically untouched by time, are ornaments of shell cut into discs, and beads of turquoise and of shell. There are arrow points of jasper, bone awls and needles and fragments of painted wood—ceremonial boards, doubtless.

The basketry is of two types—coiled and twilled—some of it in an excellent state of preservation. Then there are cylindrical netted discs padded with corn husks. These are a puzzle to the museum's investigators. Some one advanced the theory that they might have been used as snowshoes, but the small size and unsuitable shape of some of the specimens seem to refute that supposition.—Brooklyn Eagle.

### The First Photograph.

Eighty-one years have elapsed since the first photographic portrait of a living person was taken.

This historic daguerrotype picture—still in existence in America—was of a Miss Dorothy Draper, daughter of Professor Draper of New York. The process was then so slow that the sitter's face was covered with white powder, the exposure being about 30 minutes, and in bright sunshine!

One of the greatest photographic booms was in 1857, when a French duke had his portrait placed on his visiting cards in place of his name. Disdier, the Parisian court photographer who made the pictures, saw money in the idea, and very soon it became the correct thing for every person to present his friends with his "carte-de-visite."

### Going Some.

There are more motor cars than washing machines. They toil not, but they spin.—Arkansas Gazette.

Read The Post-Democrat Ads.



## —for the Home

These new 50-watt White Mazda Lamps can be used in any socket or fixture where you now have 40, 50 or 60-watt clear bulb lamps. They burn in any position. They are suitable and satisfying for every room in your home.

The china-white glass bulb gives an evenly diffused, soft light—brilliant but without glare, kind and pleasing to the eyes. In these new

## EDISON MAZDA LAMPS

will be found a beauty, dignity and efficiency never before combined in any one lamp. See them lighted, at

Indiana Gen'l Service Co.



## HELP BOOST POST-DEMOCRAT SUBSCRIPTION

We have a suggestion to make to the live democrats of Muncie and Delaware county which, if carried out with the right kind of enthusiasm and concerted effort, will add thousands of names to the Post-Democrat's subscription list.

Our plan is for those democrats who can afford it, to order and pay for a certain number of subscriptions to this paper, to be sent to individuals who would be benefitted by the wholesome truths published weekly in its columns.

There are thousands of men out of work in Muncie at the present time. These men are having a hard time of it finding money to buy the necessities of life, consequently it is impossible for many of them to take the paper at this time. Later, when the factories resume work, these men will not find it a hardship to pay the two dollars subscription price.

The publisher is making a special club rate of \$1.50 a year for five or more yearly subscriptions paid in advance. At the top of the editorial column appears a blank club subscription form. If you have interest enough in a worthy cause to do your bit toward enlarging the Post-Democrat's sphere of influence, fill out the blank and enclose a check covering the amount required to pay for the number of subscriptions ordered, and mail to the Muncie Post-Democrat. We will pledge you that every dollar sent in will be used in adding to our subscription list.

Do you remember how you cussed during the last campaign because there was no democratic newspaper here to refute the flood of republican misrepresentations? Now is the time for you to do your part toward the establishment of a newspaper that will tell the truth to the people of Muncie and Delaware county.

Without the undivided support of Delaware county democracy, no democratic newspaper can exist in Muncie. Without a strong newspaper democracy here has no chance to win in the coming city election or any other election in the future.

It will not cost you much to stand sponsor for the sending of the Post-Democrat to five, ten or twenty persons for one year.

The republican line is already wavering in Muncie. The Post-Democrat has a campaign mapped out that will command the attention of republicans as well as democrats. Do your part. Mail it in today.

## Milk Campaign Held In Heart Of Dairy District

Though the consumption of milk per capita in Madison, Wis.—the heart of a highly developed dairy district—was more than that of the average city, it was found desirable to conduct a milk campaign there. This campaign was held under the supervision of milk specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture co-operating with the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and local civic and welfare associations. To inform every man, woman, and child in Madison of the value of milk was the goal set by the local committee. That this goal was attained, or nearly so, was evidenced when it was found that at the end of the week's campaign more than 5,500 school children had been reached directly, nearly every important meeting had been addressed, and the message of milk for health had been carried to practically every resident in the city through newspaper notices, window exhibits and posters.

The necessity for a milk campaign was brought about by two conditions: an average daily milk consumption which public health experts considered low, though it was higher than the average, and a surplus of milk produced by dairy herds in the surrounding territory. While the average daily consumption, which was two-thirds of a pint per capita, ranks well with that of other cities, it was believed that the use of greater quantities of milk, especially by the growing children, would be a great aid in further reducing the undernourishment found among school children, and that in this work, Madison, in the heart of the dairy industry, should take the lead.

### Milk Feeding in Schools Shows Results

A survey conducted in 15 schools before the campaign was held showed that of the 2,511 children, 1,827, or 72.7 per cent, were drinking milk, and that the average amount consumed per child was about 2.5 cups. It was also shown that 1,089 of the, or 43 per cent, were drinking tea or coffee, with an average daily consumption of 1.6 cups. When it came to eating butter, however, it was found that 0.6 per cent of the 2,511 children were getting this vital food.

Compared with results obtained in other cities, these figures show that the school children of Madison are above the average in milk consumption. But there is a reason for this. During the past five years a milk-Madison schools, which has been providing a system was installed in the ing the value of adequate milk consumption, judging from report of the school principals.

At the beginning of the year the children are weighed, measured, and those who are underweight are put into nutrition classes. Here they are taught the value of proper foods, of cleanliness, and ventilation in rooms, and other health habits. Milk is given to members of these classes every morning, and to others who desire it. Ten cents a week pays for a

glass of milk every day. This has been made possible through the co-operation of the parents and teachers and through it hundreds of undernourished children are being brought back to normal weight and mental alertness.

The interest shown by city organizations, men's and women's clubs, merchants, manufacturers, and others was a feature of the campaign. From the beginning of milk week, which was started by a proclamation from the mayor, until the last address had been made, splendid co-operation was obtained. Press notices appeared daily in the newspapers, advertising space was contributed by merchants, window displays were placed in a number of store windows, and an opportunity was given the speakers to tell the story of milk and health at all meetings.

The work in the schools was particularly effective. In addition to the short talks given before the children by extension specialists from the college of agriculture, poster contests and essay contests were held to arouse interest in the food value of milk, and a children's play "The Milk Fairies" was put on by a number of the grade schools.

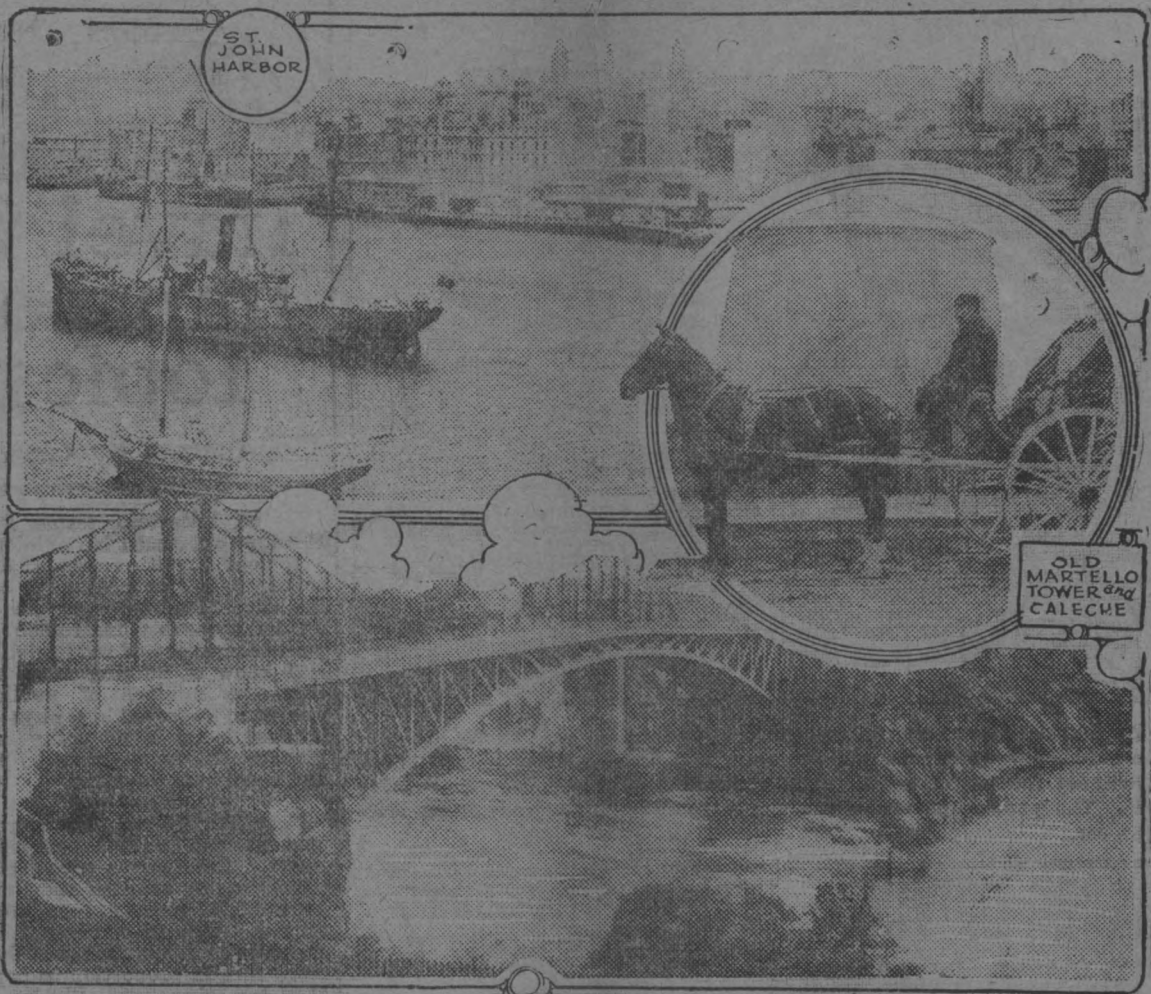
In one of the store windows in the downtown section, home-economics students from the University of Wisconsin served "lunches" containing dairy dishes to four children each day. At another store gallons of butter-milk and sweet milk were served free to shoppers, and each one was given a leaflet of recipes for dairy dishes. In another window appeared displays of dairy dishes prepared by the high schools, competing for substantial prizes in the best-dairy-dish contest.

**WOULD PAINT ENEMY**  
New York—A German artist, Gustave Klammerich, who served with the Bavarian Infantry against the First Division A. E. F. wants to paint the portrait of General Pershing which the Knights of Columbus will present to the French Government. Secretary McGinley of the K. of C. said the exhibit would be all-American and that General Pershing wanted an American artist.

**USED FOUNTAIN PENS IN 1600**  
London—A reference to fountain pens in an advertisement published in 1788 is quoted in a new etymological dictionary of modern English. Surprise is expressed that this form of writing implement was known so many years ago. But there must have been fountain pens nearly two centuries before 1788, for E. S. Bates in his "Touring in 1600" shows travelers wrote with them at that time.

A row was recently stirred up in Chicago by a man who gave instructions how to tell a woman's age. The safest way is to go into a corner by yourself and then tell it below your breath.

## HISTORIC ST. JOHN AND ITS FAMOUS REVERSIBLE FALLS



TWO BRIDGES AND REVERSIBLE FALLS ST. JOHN, BRUNSWICK

St. John, picturesquely situated on the Bay of Fundy and one of Canada's most important seaports, is often called the "Loyalist City" because it was founded by the United Empire Loyalists in 1783. It is not only a gateway to the Atlantic Ocean but to Nova Scotia, as well, being connected by steamer with Digby directly across the Bay of Fundy. From Digby there are rail connections north to Halifax through "The Land of Evangeline" and south to Yarmouth which is but a short sail from Boston. St. John was founded in a single day by 3,000 people who left New York in twenty transports. Since then it has grown to be a city of more

than 60,000 people. The St. John River, "the Rhine of America," is justly proud of its famous reversible cataract, Grand Falls, which flows seaward part of the day when the tide in the Bay of Fundy drops forty feet, and landward the remainder of the day when it is high tide. Crossing the river near the falls are two great bridges, one a cantilever bridge carrying a railway and the other a bridge for vehicular traffic. Any one in need of a good, second-hand, steel cantilever bridge can buy this one, for it is to be replaced soon by a 1921 model. St. John is a modern maritime city with a historic past. More than three centuries have

passed since Champlain, the first great figure in Canadian history, visited its harbor and gave it the name it now bears.

During the summer St. John enjoys a great program of water sports, and but a short distance away is St. Andrews-by-the-Sea which has a standard golf course worthy of its world-famous name-sake, St. Andrews in bonny Scotland, the mother link of all Golf-dom. Many of the best players in the United States, including such experts as "Chick" Evans and Oswald Kirkby, have played at the New Brunswick St. Andrews and characterized it as "a splendid test of golf."

## NEWS OF THE FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL WORLD

Announcement of the terms for a reparations adjustment, proposed by Germany, has seemed to furnish good warrant for the optimistic hopes and expectations which have maintained the exchange market during the recent weeks. The developments of the past few days have made it less certain than appeared at first that the conclusion of the reparations discussion had been reached. Nevertheless the second proposal of Germany is recognized as a step toward a practical financial adjustment. In the opinion of local bankers such an adjustment, when arrived at, will undoubtedly be actively furthered by American financiers. Early settlement of the British coal strike difficulties will be all that is needed then to lay the foundation for a restoration of better conditions.

**Financial Outlook**  
Domestically the significant phase of the present business and investment prospect is seen in connection with the deflation which is advancing so effectively. Federal Reserve notes are now off about \$520,000,000 from the point reached a year ago, while there has been a reduction in bills discounted of over \$700,000,000. A total of only about \$2,167,000,000 bills on hand in the entire Federal Reserve system certainly does not appear large, especially when considered in the light of steadily increasing gold reserves, which are \$381,000,000 higher than they were a year ago. The liquidation has been very rapid in the past two or three months. One of the best evidences of it is afforded by the cut in outstanding deposits of national banks, which according to the Comptroller of the Currency's figures just issued, have fallen off about \$1,600,000,000 from the high point of approximately \$17,000,000,000, which had been reached last year. In fact, it is admitted by those who are most familiar with the situation that it would be necessary for the banks practically to add their accommodations for the coming crop year to the amount of advances which is already carried for member banks.

**Condition of Business**  
The condition of business has shown within the past few days renewed tendency toward recovery. This recovery had been most obvious in the textile industries, notably silk, and in automobiles, but it is now extending itself into building, where a decided revival is under way, besides reaching into several other industries, some of which are engaged in supplying building material. The revival has not reached the steel trade in any marked degree, although employers report that conditions there are more hopeful and that there is a better tone in the business than has been true within recent weeks. A rather larger freight movement is also reported on a num-

ber of the railroads and there is indication that the savings which have been effected through the reduction of working staffs have begun to show themselves. Earnings statements issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad reflect a condition which has compelled the reduction of the dividend rate to 4 per cent, notwithstanding the constant effort of the past few months to reduce expenses. This situation is typical of conditions on our best roads and must be remedied. An important labor issue is now sharply drawn through refusal of marine workers to accept a wage cut of 15 per cent, proposed by the Shipping Board. The continued movement of gold into the country reflects the difficulty of foreign nations in paying for our exports with their own products.

**Developments in Congress**  
Developments of the week in Congress have been important as showing the trend of legislative thought and probable forthcoming action. Opposition to the sales tax has been expressed by some of the radical leaders, both in the Republican and Democratic parties, which are drawing their inspiration from organizations of farmers, while sharp reply has been made by advocates of tax revision and reform. An effort is being made to stir up class feeling on this question. Progress in connection with the tariff bill has also been made. The Senate Finance Committee having eliminated from the measure the obnoxious provision relating to the valuation of imported commodities to which such strong exception has been taken and substituting a new and far more equitable plan for establishing the value of foreign currency and avoiding the "dumping" of foreign goods at unfair prices. This is calculated to make the measure a good deal more satisfactory to business interests than it would otherwise have been.

**Market Review and Outlook**  
More buoyancy and encouragement has been shown by the market during the week in further development of the practice of buyers of securities to anticipate changes in business a considerable time in advance. Dealings on some days have been large, run- ning a good deal over a million shares. The truth is, of course, that the market has given evidence for a considerable time past that the bad features have been fairly well discounted and as most people are now convinced that the outlook ahead for trade improvement is promising, it is beginning to discount the good things to come. It is based on this idea that holders of stocks show so little inclination to part with them. As reiterated many times in these advices the floating supply of stocks has been very greatly reduced by the steady absorption which has been going on for months past and therefore to bring out stocks in any quantity prices have to be bid up. This does not mean that the market will not display a halting attitude from time to time due to profit taking sales in special stocks, but taken as a whole the outlook for better prices is still encouraging.

**TO TRAP CATS**  
Montclair, N. J.—This town is perplexed over the question of whether it is better to kill the cats and save the birds or spare the cats and kill the rats. A majority favored the birds so Commissioner Picken has ordered several gross of cat traps which will be baited with catnip to catch stray felines and put an end to the bird slaughter.

**PIGEON A DOPE CARRIER**  
 Fargo, N. D.—A new way of transporting drugs was discovered when a carrier pigeon was forced to earth here and aluminum capsules containing cocaine were found fastened to its legs. Other birds, also used as drug carriers, have been found in Minnesota and Illinois.

## Not Seen Last Race Ira Vail Will Be on Deck This Year



INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—"They kept me out of the running last year because my car was not finished, but I've already started work on my car for the coming event," wrote Ira Vail, wealthy race driver, in filing his entry for the Ninth International 500-mile race to be held at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, Monday, May 30.

Vail has been traveling a fancy clip in events on the coast and has recently annexed three 100-mile events. He is a talented driver and is always an added attraction in any race he en-

ters. Although very wealthy, Vail has been a staunch follower of the racing game for years, and says, "It's like the smell of sawdust to a circus performer when any driver gets a whiff of the burning castor oil, he just has to climb into a race car and get fed up on thrills."

Ira hasn't named his car yet—he says he will have to wait and think up a good one for his machine this year. The chassis is being constructed by Harry Miller of Los Angeles, famous as a builder of racing car-buretors, while a Duesenberg eight-in-line motor will undoubtedly power Ira Vail's job.

He was entered in the event last May, but his car could not be completed in time to enter competition. He plans to be one of the first to reach the Indianapolis track this spring to prepare for the 500-mile dash.

Vail was but a youth when he stamped himself as a star driver in the Metropolitan cup race at Sheepshead Bay in 1916. His first trip to the Indianapolis track was in 1919, and he placed fourth at the wheel of a Hudson.

He won his spurs in the racing game in the closing weeks of the 1915 season, but established a whirlwind clip the following year.

Vail is a heady, unassuming driver and you would hardly know he was about the race course if you waited for him to speak. But he usually makes his presence known by heady, consistent driving.

## HUNTING BY AERO

San Francisco—A motion picture played the role of a clue in leading to the arrest of Lieut. Harry Halverson, J. M. Fetter and Richard Done, at Sacramento. Criminal proceedings were begun after authorities had seen a picture showing their aeroplane crashing into a flock of wild ducks which were killed by the revolving propellers.

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## Political Announcements

### FOR CITY JUDGE

Ambrose D. Gray, candidate for city judge, subject to the votes of the democrats of Muncie at the city primary to be held Tuesday, May 3, 1921.

William A. McClellan, judge of the city court, announces his candidacy for renomination to that office, subject to the decision of the voters in the democratic primary, May 3, 1921.

## E. L. SHELL

Fire, Health, Accident and Automobile Insurance  
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## Maxwell Chalmers

MOTOR CARS

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We invite your inspection and we shall be pleased to demonstrate MAXWELL CHALMERS

them for you at any time.

WALNUT AUTO CO.

Phone 238. 220 N. Walnut

FRANK N. REED,

Sales Manager.

## QUALITY FEED AND COAL

A clean store, a clean stock, prompt service, a square deal. We thank you for your patronage.

T. L. WILLIAMS

425 North High. Phone 790

## A TEST OF FAITH

(Chattanooga News.)

We have frequent occasion to protest against the efforts of Japan to impose her dominion upon unwilling peoples, yet we have thus far failed to exemplify the ideals which we recommend to Japan. If we should withdraw our sovereignty from the Philippines, in accordance with our repeated promises, we could the more consistently ask Japan to follow a similar course toward Shantung, Manchuria and Siberia. Our plea would have a great deal more force if we could make it with clean hands. To say that the Philippines are not ready for independence is merely to express an arbitrary, gratuitous opinion. It is perfectly easy to create conditions—in one's own mind—that no people ever could comply with. Our delay about respecting our own pledge is a reflection on our national good faith and a constant invitation to international complications in the far east.

## INDEPENDENCE OF PHILIPPINES

(Atascadero (Cal.) News.)

The Philippines should be given absolute independence, which is their natural right, even if we are well aware that they have not yet reached the full stature of Americanism. We ourselves have not reached it so long as we insist upon governing other peoples against their will.

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